

THWARTED, HE DECLARES

And Attorney General of Indiana Scores Officers

OF AGRICULTURAL DEPT.

Hindered in Enforcing Laws—Mr. Barnard, Formerly of New Hampshire, Among Those Interested.

Washington, Aug. 20.—Asserting that he had been thwarted in every possible way in his efforts to uphold the laws of his state against the sale of foods which contained benzene of soda, and that he would appeal to President Taft, a scathing denunciation of department of agriculture officers was given yesterday by Attorney General Bingham of Indiana.

The scoring occurred in the hearing of the case of Williams Brothers and others against the board of health of Indiana and Dr. H. E. Barnard, state chemist, Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief of the bureau of chemistry being under cross-examination at the time.

"The department said if I wanted the testimony of Wiley and his assistants I would have to come here to get it," said Attorney General Bingham. "When we came here this week for that purpose, the department, with Acting Secretary Hays at its head, informed us that we would have to get a court order to compel the experts of the department to testify. We appeared in court and the department was represented by counsel to prevent our getting this testimony."

Yesterday's National League Results.
At Cincinnati, New York 9, Cincinnati 3.
At Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh 8, Boston 6.
At Chicago, Chicago 3, Brooklyn 3.
At St. Louis, Philadelphia 3, St. Louis 1.

National League Standing.			
	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Chicago	60	35	.634
Pittsburgh	64	40	.616
New York	61	42	.592
Philadelphia	63	52	.558
Cincinnati	62	50	.558
Brooklyn	43	62	.409
St. Louis	42	69	.380
Boston	40	71	.360

Yesterday's American League Results.
At Boston, Boston 4, Detroit 2.
At Washington, Washington 10, Cleveland 0.
At New York, New York 6, St. Louis 0.
At Philadelphia, Philadelphia 6, Chicago 1.

American League Standing.			
	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Philadelphia	75	34	.688
Boston	64	47	.576
Detroit	62	49	.559
New York	61	49	.555
Cleveland	49	60	.450
Washington	49	63	.437
Chicago	44	64	.407
St. Louis	34	72	.321

Diamond Scintillations.
Russell Ford is still the sensation of the American league, and the players who have tried to hit his sweater, as it is called, are always talking about the funny break on the ball.

Walter Blair will be back with the Yankees next year. His work in the Eastern league has been fine, and that is the reason for his coming back. Here is what they say in Rochester: "The going away of Blair will remove the best catcher in the circuit."

Six Central league clubs will realize from \$20,000 to \$25,000 from the sale of players to the big leagues. Indiana has raised a valuable crop for the majors.

Another funny name has been added to the Detroit team. Wuffli, a third baseman, has been purchased from the South Michigan league.

The Yankees have discovered another good pitcher in Ray Fisher, who had his workout before last Sunday's big crowd in Chicago.

McGraw has not given up hope of landing in first place, but he admits that it would take a great burst of speed.

Detroit will play another series at Washington, before returning West, making Philadelphia its last stop.

Pitcher Faber of the Dubuque team of the Three-I league Thursday did not allow a hit and did not allow a Davenport player to reach first base in the nine innings played.

John Kling, catcher for the Chicago Cubs, may be president of the National Billiard league, which was organized through his efforts. The election of officers is being taken by a mail vote. Indications point toward Kling being an overwhelming choice. In the league are St. Louis, Kansas City, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago and New York.

Al Kaufman and Bill Lang, who were unable to box in New York last Tuesday night, will settle their dispute over in Philadelphia.

New rules herald the coming of a strange game, so say football experts. Radical reforms will sweep away the old mass play.

POOR, FOOLISH WOMAN
She is trying to improve her complexion by using a face cream, when the trouble is in the blood. If she does not read this, tell her, someone, that Lane's Tea, the great laxative and regulator, moves the bowels each day, driving out all impurities from the blood and making a clear and beautiful skin. Druggists and dealers sell Lane's Tea, 25c a package.

Knees Became Stiff

Five Years of Severe Rheumatism
The cure of Henry J. Goldstein, 14 Barton Street, Boston, Mass., is another victory by Hood's Sarsaparilla. This great medicine has succeeded in many cases where others have utterly failed. Mr. Goldstein says: "I suffered from rheumatism five years. It kept me from business and caused excruciating pain. My knees would become as stiff as steel. I tried many medicines without relief, then took Hood's Sarsaparilla, soon felt much better, and now consider myself entirely cured. I recommend Hood's." Get it today in usual liquid form, or chocolate tablets called Sarsatabs.

MYSTERY OF THE SEA SOLVED.

The Little Whaler James T. Duncan Was Probably Struck by Whale in 1903.
Philadelphia, Aug. 20.—A seven years' mystery of the sea may be solved through a mishap to the German steamship Pallanza, which struck a whale at sea, nearly cutting the animal in two and disclosing a harpoon believed to have been used by the little whaler James T. Duncan, which was lost in 1903. The Duncan sailed from Halifax with a crew of seven men in the spring of that year and has not since been heard from.

Captain Fendt, of the Pallanza, which has arrived here from Hamburg, reports that he ran into the whale on Aug. 11. The monster was firmly impaled on the prow of the steamer and died after a terrific struggle. Nine members of the crew were let down to chop away the carcass and one of the sailors found the harpoon imbedded in the whale.

Upon the end of the harpoon was an iron band stamped "J. T. D., 1902." Captain Fendt keeps a close record of wrecks, and he came to the conclusion that the whale may have been responsible for the loss of the Duncan.

"I think it perfectly safe to say that the Duncan drove this weapon into the whale and in the struggle which followed was sunk by a blow from the infuriated monster's tail," he said. "You'd think so, too, if you had seen that whale die."

CRIPPEN CAUSE OF PAPER'S WOE

Publication of Prison Story Causes a London Daily to Be Cited for Contempt.

London, Aug. 20.—The court of criminal appeal, upon application by counsel representing Dr. Hawley H. Crippen, yesterday granted a rule of nisi calling upon the London Daily Chronicle to show cause why a writ of attachment should not be issued for contempt of court.

The alleged contempt consists of a story printed Aug. 5, suggesting that Dr. Crippen had poisoned his wife. The article declared that Dr. Crippen had confessed or admitted to Inspector Dew, who arrested him upon arrival in Canadian waters, that he had killed his wife.

Counsel for Dr. Crippen produced a cable from Dr. Crippen, denying that he had made any such confession.

EPIDEMIC MAY SHUT SCHOOLS.

Springfield Health Board Advises Stop Against Infantile Paralysis.

Springfield, Mass., Aug. 20.—Frost alone, in the opinion of the health department and leading officials, will stamp out the infantile paralysis epidemic which has gained headway in central New England since early in June. The board of health considered the question of anterior poliomyelitis in relation to the public schools, and it was unanimously voted to recommend that the opening of the schools be postponed for two weeks.

The action is not mandatory, but carries great weight. The board has power to close the schools.

There are approximately 150 cases in and about Springfield. The number is not in itself large enough to cause alarm but for the fact that the disease is one of the most contagious known and that as yet no headway had been made in stemming its spread from one street to another. The death rate in this season's cases has been alarmingly high.

Several cases and fatalities are reported in Suffield, Ct., 10 miles south of Springfield. In one Suffield case, which ended fatally, it was arranged that the clergyman should conduct services from the veranda, the casket being in a room inside the house. At the last minute the minister telephoned that he would not come, and a Hartford clergyman braved contagion and conducted the funeral.

According to reports received here yesterday from the Hartford health department, there are two possible cases there.

GOOD POTATO CROP IN VIEW.

Supply From Aroostook Expected to Equal or Exceed that of 1909-10.

Bangor, Me., Aug. 20.—This season's Aroostook potato crop is expected to equal, if not exceed, that of last year if weather conditions remain favorable for the next few weeks. Shipments over the Bangor & Aroostook and Canadian Pacific railroads, for the season of 1909-10, totalled 11,701,338 bushels. Shipments for 1910-11 are expected to be materially increased by potatoes from the country recently opened by Bangor & Aroostook extensions. The first shipments from the present crop were made Tuesday, and consisted of six carloads. The largest crop ever raised in Aroostook county was that of 1907-8, estimated at about 17,000,000 bushels.

THOUSANDS OF VICTIMS

Cholera Epidemic of Most Serious Character

PLAGUE NOW IN RUSSIA

The Dread Malady Also Appears in Italy in a Virulent Type—Measures Taken to Overcome the Epidemic.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 20.—One week's cholera record shows 23,944 new cases of cholera and 10,723 deaths, bringing the total number of cases in Russia this year to 112,985. Of these, 50,287, or nearly half, have died, the exact percentage of mortality being 44.5.

The figures are those furnished by the sanitary bureau, covering the week from August 7 to 13, inclusive, and are therefore official.

Reports from Red Cross sources indicate that the actual figures are somewhat greater, as it is a practical impossibility to register every case in an epidemic of such proportions.

Of the deaths last week, 1,678 were reported from the district of the Don Cossacks, 1,067 from the district of Kuban Cossacks, 1,018 in Yekaterinople province, 759 in Samara province, 416 in Voronezh, 411 in the Terek Cossack district, 352 in Kherson province, 334 in the Crimea, where Russians resort for the summer months, 333 in Tambov province and 325 in Stavropol province.

The epidemic in St. Petersburg shows a considerable decrease, only 265 cases and 28 deaths having been reported for the six days ending at noon Thursday, in comparison to the 577 cases and 233 deaths reported the previous week. The sanitary authorities of the city believe that from now on the epidemic will continue its natural decrease.

The total figures for St. Petersburg since the first cases were reported June 20, show 2,078 cases and 730 deaths. The mortality here in the capital is 35 per cent. less than in the southern provinces, owing to better hospital facilities and the experience gained in handling the first big outbreak two years ago.

OUTBREAK IN ITALY.

Disease New Epidemic in Parts of That Country.

Bari, Italy, Aug. 20.—The epidemic of cholera which has broken out in southern Italy, is steadily showing an increase in the districts already affected, particularly in the town of Trani, where there are already more than 30 deaths. The latest formal report Thursday night, gave 28 deaths at Trani, showing the rapidity with which the disease is increasing there. The epidemic is of a virulent type and the death rate is high.

Even graver danger is anticipated from the flying population of the infected districts, who may bear the germs of the disease to regions not yet involved. Trains seem almost deserted as a result of the panic, 20,000 of the residents, fully one half of the population, having fled from the town. Fully as many have escaped from the island town of Barletta.

COMBATING CHOLERA.

Measures Taken to Overcome the Epidemic.

Rome, Aug. 20.—Premier Luzzatti yesterday arrived at Rome from Turin for the purpose of convoking a meeting of the cabinet ministers at which the cholera situation in Apulia was thoroughly discussed. Apulia comprises the provinces of Bari, Foggia, and Lecce, in southeastern Italy. All measures necessary to combat and overcome the epidemic were approved at the council, and the premier learned with satisfaction that since doctors had been sent to the stricken districts they had fought the spread of the disease which now seems to be confined to a few places where it first broke out.

The cholera continues to be the most severe at a seaport on the Adriatic Sea, where within the last 24 hours, 19 new cases and 12 deaths were reported.

UNITED STATES IN NO PERIL.

Thorough Measures Taken to Keep Cholera Out of Country.

New York, Aug. 20.—There is no possibility of the cholera plague spreading to the United States, the quarantine measures now in force here and in Russia being so effective as to preclude any danger of Russian immigrants bringing over the disease.

Dr. Doty health officer of the port of New York, said yesterday that the present conditions in Russia and Italy had been anticipated from information received, and during the past year persons coming from those countries had been subjected to the closest scrutiny. Dr. Doty said all persons coming from Russia are held at the various ports of departure for five days under medical supervision before they are allowed to embark for this country. Persons infected with cholera develop the disease within five days. The present regula-

tion of the quarantine at points of departure until the danger period is passed will probably be put into force at once at several of the Italian ports.

WILL TAKE NO PART.

Mr. Roosevelt Will Not Be Active in New York Campaign.

New York, Aug. 20.—Colonel Roosevelt made it clear yesterday to his friends that the reports that he did not intend to take any part in the coming state campaign were quite correct.

As the colonel put it, he did not think he had been encouraged to take an active interest by the action of the state committee in turning down his name for temporary chairman of the convention. His close friends are the authority for the statement yesterday that Colonel Roosevelt has never indicated his intentions with regard to 1912.

The colonel, however, has always said that he reserves the right to engage in any situation at any time, whenever he feels that his policies demand it.

Colonel Roosevelt put in a busy morning yesterday, receiving callers at his office, conferring with Congressman Hamilton Fish of New York and John A. Stewart, president of the league of Republican clubs of this state.

County Chairman Lloyd Griscom, who led the fight for Colonel Roosevelt in the state committee, plans to see President Taft at Beverly within a few days, it was learned yesterday.

Mr. Griscom took a prominent part in the conferences with collector Loeb and Colonel Roosevelt at Oyster Bay Thursday. Doubtless Mr. Griscom will inform President Taft of the various happenings at the state committee meeting on Tuesday.

ANOTHER BROWNE PANEL.

Seventh Set of Veniremen Brought into Court in Illinois Bribery Case.

Chicago, Aug. 20.—State's Attorney Wayman admitted yesterday that he had identified two of the alleged investigators who he declares are working for the defense in the Lee O'Neill Browne case. Their names are Adolph Cheffer and Fred L. Baker. It is charged that they are operatives of a private detective bureau, which has one hundred men at work for Browne. Counsel for the defense state that none of their investigators has been asked to see the families of the veniremen. Judge Kersen's pessimism as to conditions affecting the case was increased when the seventh panel of veniremen was brought into court. Despite the widespread publicity given to his declaration that talking of the case to veniremen is a felony, four members of the panel said members of their families had been questioned concerning themselves, their politics, affiliations, etc. They were dismissed. State's Attorney Wayman did not indicate what action he contemplates, if any, with regard to Parker and Cheffer.

OVER TEN MILES.
That Length of Panama Canal Open for Navigation.

Washington, Aug. 20.—Five and a half miles of the Panama canal at the Atlantic entrance were opened to navigation for the sand and rock fleet on the Atlantic division last week, according to the issue of the Canal Record, which reached this city yesterday. This section, added to the five miles at the Pacific entrance, which is open to vessels of all kinds, brings the total of the canal now in actual use up to 10½ miles.

The division just opened is not completed, but it has a channel 15 feet deep at its shallowest point and a width of 100 feet at its narrowest point. The dredges are constantly working on this part, broadening and deepening it to the full width of 800 feet and the full depth of 45 feet.

The part just opened does away with the long detour via the old French canal which it was necessary for the rock and sand laden ships to make in hauling their cargoes from Porto Bello to Gatun.

CAT ON CHEST NEARLY KILLS.

New York Man Almost Dies While Asleep with Animal.

New York, Aug. 20.—Samuel Rabinowitch, a grown man, nearly died Thursday from the combination of circumstances out of which has grown the old tale that cats climb upon babies' chests to suck out their lives.

Rabinowitch's landlady keeps a big cat, and while Rabinowitch was asleep early Thursday morning the animal jumped on his chest for warmth and likewise went to sleep with his nose but a few inches from the man's mouth.

When breakfast time came the man could not be roused. He was carried unconscious to a hospital, where it took half an hour of artificial respiration to revive him.

Doctors explained that the weight of the cat on the man's chest hampered his breathing and that inhaling the cat's vitiated breath helped to lower his vitality.

FOR THE THIRD TIME.

Spaniards Again Defeated in Sonder Race off Marblehead.

Marblehead, Mass., Aug. 20.—The Harpoon, owned by C. F. Adams, 2d, won the third Spanish-American sonder race off here yesterday.

The Beaver was two and one-half minutes behind and the Cima four and one-half minutes, all three American boats being well ahead of the Spaniards. The Chonta finished fourth, Mosquito II fifth and Papoose sixth.

ANNEXATION FOR CANADA

This Advocated by Member of Parliament

FACTORS MAKING FOR THIS

Laurier Declines to Antagonize the Japanese—The Premier Does Not Approve of Any Exclusion Legislation.

Antigonish, N. S., Aug. 20.—Annexation with the United States by Canada was declared for in an address by Henri Bourassa, M. P., the Nationalist leader of Quebec, before the summer school of science of the university of St. Francis Xavier college. He said in part:—

"Canada is not a nation, and it is idle to endeavor to blink the fact. We are not on the same footing as even such a small state as Switzerland. We have no treaty-making power, our criminal laws are subject to the extradition laws of Great Britain, and immigration of governed by imperial interests. There must be a process of evolution before nationhood is reached.

"Nor have we the true national spirit. One proof of this is found in the fact that some of our public men as well as labor committee waited on him to the mother country in contributing to a navy and advocating money contributions, while neglecting or overlooking their own home needs. The true policy that made for imperial greatness was the policy of building up the component parts of the empire."

The speaker then dealt at length with the four possible destinies of Canada, namely, remaining in the position in which she is at present, which he regarded as very improbable; imperial federation, which would be an unwieldy and unworkable condition; annexation with the United States, and independence.

"Imperial federation means an imperial council, with a preponderant British influence," said Mr. Bourassa. "Conditions to-day in Canada make for annexation rather than for imperial federation. The penetrative influence of trade by rail and coastal lines, the mental propensity of the two peoples living under the same or similar conditions industrial and social, the constant intercommunication of Canadians and Americans are all powerful factors making for annexation."

TO KEEP JAPAN'S FRIENDSHIP.

Laurier Refuses to Support Hostile Legislation in British Columbia.

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 20.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier has grappled with the Asiatic immigration question. British Columbia knows where he stands. It is not with British Columbia. The trades and labor committee waited on him with a plea for complete exclusion of Asiatics. They knew from his speech at the horse show arena Thursday night it would not be granted, but they urged emphatically, nevertheless, that the evils of Chinese, Japanese and Hindu immigration be halted by the most drastic legislation. Sir Wilfrid faced the labor leaders and refused to consider an exclusion policy which would irritate the good relations between England and her ally, Japan, and Canada and China or these two members of the empire, Canada and India. He told how he had refused to extend the capitation tax to Japanese, because they were allies. By diplomatic agreements, he insisted, Hindu immigration was held sufficiently in check.

HAMMOND MUST SHOW CAUSE.

And So Must Sully on Representation of Inventor.

Washington, Aug. 20.—Daniel J. Sully of New York, the "cotton king," John Hays Hammond of New York and Washington, and his son, Harris Hammond, were cited yesterday by Justice Gould of the supreme court of the District of Columbia to show cause next Friday why they should not return to Lemuel A. Greene of Greenville, S. C., certain letters patent issued to him for improvements in cotton grading.

Greene had assigned his patent to John J. Welch of New York as trustee, pending the formation of a cotton grading company, in consideration, he alleges, of the payment to him of \$50,000 in cash on the organization of the company and a block of stock worth \$50,000.

He declares Sully and the Hammonds had the trustee transfer the patents to the company and issued the stock but declined the cash payment.

Mr. Greene says he assigned to Sully, who turned over to the Hammonds and a company was formed; that Sully refused the cash payment to him and then organized, he alleges, another company, to which was assigned the patent rights in consideration of \$1 royalty on each grader sold.

He declares that the entire stock of the new company was issued to the Hammonds and Sully "for the sole purpose of defrauding him." He tenders the return of the stock in the grader company and asks the court to compel the financiers to reassign to him his patent rights.

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DIPLOMATIC CHESS BOARD WORKING

An Interesting Problem Is Presented in Washington—There May Be New Relations Between England and United States.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 20.—The international chess board of diplomacy now presents an interesting problem, which, according to some observers of the game, may result in a readjustment of relationship between England and the United States.

The United States no longer enjoys the freedom of diplomatic isolation. By plunging into far eastern affairs, Uncle Sam has rubbed elbows with the European powers and to a certain extent will be obliged to take sides in the international game.

The chief causes of this situation are the fear of the yellow peril in Europe and the participation of the United States in the affairs of the orient on a more aggressive scale. Other contributory causes are the fear of Germany in England and the ever-present complications of European diplomacy, which govern the attitude of the powers toward the far eastern question.

Although the change is in process of evolution, it is regarded as almost certain by diplomats who give their attention to the shifting of diplomatic currents, that, eventually, the United States, Russia and Germany will be lined up against Great Britain and Japan. Other countries will enter into the international game, but these will be the protagonists.

The fear of the yellow peril—the awakening of China to a sense of its power and tremendous resources—is the nightmare of Europe. Next to this diplomatic spectre the fear of Germany appears to be the underlying motive of Great Britain's diplomacy.

The United States has not felt the same qualms about China. Her treatment of the great empire of the orient has been characterized by a spirit of the utmost friendliness and encouragement. Her reception of Chinese dignitaries has been conspicuously cordial. Her remission of the Boxer indemnity is an example of national humanitarianism difficult for other countries to follow. In addition the United States has been the prime mover in the establishment of the principles of the "open door" and territorial integrity of China.

All this, however, might have been overlooked by the European powers who were amazed that any country should encourage the awakening of the sleeping giant, had not Secretary Knox suddenly stunned the apprehensive concert of nations by exploding his plan for the neutralization of the Manchurian railroads. This proposal brought all countries to the point of declaration. In other words, it was a diplomatic "show-down."

Put to the test, England promptly threw the weight of her influence with Japan. This means, largely, the sacrifice of English trade in Manchuria and China, and the London foreign office has been assailed by a constant outpouring of criticism from Englishmen in the orient.

The whole action seems to mean that Great Britain is willing to sacrifice her chances in China to retain Japan's friendship as an ally and to keep the yellow peril from wresting India from her in the far future. Later Great Britain again displayed her weakness by bowing to Russia, which brought about the Russia-Japanese agreement, but in this transaction Japan's interests were chiefly at stake.

So bitter has the feeling become that the statement has been freely made that the United States, standing for the integrity of China, will shame Great Britain into breaking away from Japan to preserve her own interests in the orient.

Germany, so far, has kept out of oriental entanglements. It is for her interests to keep the door open to her extensive trade and the fear of the yellow peril in the fatherland is by no means

so fearsome a specter as in England. Germany has adopted largely the attitude of the United States and, because of the hostility with England, is naturally on the other side of all questions of this kind. The prime reason, however, is that the United States and Germany are commercial countries and do not rely upon diplomatic alliances to further their trade, as do the other European countries.

Russia still wavers on the dividing line. The relations of Russia and the United States have always been on the friendliest basis. Russia wants American capital and American good will. The present arrangement with Japan regarding Manchuria is regarded as having been forced upon the czar by Japan's aggressiveness. Russia could not combat Japan's move for the subjugation of Manchuria in fact, if not in theory, so long as Japan has the backing of Great Britain.

If the Japanese influence can be offset by the combination of Germany and the United States, it is believed that Russia will readily throw her fortunes in with those two countries.

One feature of the work of digging the Panama canal, which has escaped general observation, is the encouragement of religious institutions by the government. It has been the policy of the commission from the beginning to encourage church work, because it is considered a strong influence in making for the stability of the working force, and the good order of the canal villages. Land has been granted for church buildings and building material has been sold at cost to aid in establishing places of congregation for church people. In seven of the larger communities, two-story buildings have been erected, the lower floor for use as a church and the upper story for use as a lodge hall. Services of a religious nature are also being held in the commission club houses under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. There are 39 churches or semi-religious institutions within the canal zone. Of these 26 are owned by the canal commission and therefore belong to the government. Thirteen of the churches are Episcopalian, 8 non-denominational, 7 Catholic, 2 Wesleyan, one Methodist and one Seventh Day Adventist.

ASSETS, \$125,000.

And Claims Against Legion of Honor Aggregate Nearly \$2,000,000.

Boston, Aug. 20.—The fifth report of Henry A. Wyman, receiver of the American Legion of Honor, presented to Judge Rugg of the supreme judicial court yesterday shows that the 3,500 members remaining in good standing are entitled to a pro rata share in assets amounting to about \$125,000, although their total claims reach nearly \$2,000,000.

Many of these certificate holders live in California, New Orleans, Texas, Pennsylvania and New York and they have been given until May 31, 1911, to prove claims. The order of the court will apply to all member who paid assessment No. 114, which reduced the amount of the certificate and increased the assessment.